

on the conduct of police officers. Because the United States District Court is a federal entity, the plaintiff cannot assert a claim for damages against it under 42 U.S.C. §1983, which prohibits constitutional violations by defendants who act under color of state law. *See* 42 U.S.C. §1983. In addition, the plaintiff cannot assert a claim for damages against the United States District Court under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), which recognized a limited cause of action for damages against federal government officials alleged to have violated a citizen's constitutional rights. The Supreme Court has made clear that the purpose of *Bivens* is to deter individual federal officials, not federal agencies or entities, from committing constitutional violations. Therefore, damage claims under *Bivens* may only be asserted against individual federal officials and not federal entities, including the United States and its agencies. *See Correctional Services Corp. v. Malesko*, 534 U.S. 61, 70 (2001).

In sum, the plaintiff has failed to allege any plausible claim on which relief may be granted against the only defendant the plaintiff names in this case; accordingly, this action is dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915A.¹ The Court further certifies, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915(a)(3), that an appeal from this decision could not be taken in good faith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 26, 2016

s/ James S. Gwin

JAMES S. GWIN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

¹If the plaintiff wishes to bring a damages claim against any other individual or entity, he must identify such defendant and file a new lawsuit.